Exhibit A

Case 1	121-cv-01015-JLH Document 356-1 Filed 09/19/23 F		
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1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
2	IN AND FOR THE DISTRICT	OF DELAWARE	
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4	NIPPON SHINYAKU CO., LTD.,) Plaintiff,)		
5	v.)		
6	SAREPTA THERAPEUTICS, INC.,) Defendant.) C	.A. No.	
7) 2	1-1015-GBW	
8	SAREPTA THERAPEUTICS, INC.,		
9	Defendant/Counter-Plaintiff,)		
10	v.)		
	NIPPON SHINYAKU CO., LTD. and) NS PHARMA, INC.)		
12) Plaintiff and Counter-Defendants.		
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14	Wilmington, Delaware Thursday, August 2023 Motion Transcript		
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19	BEFORE: HONORABLE GREGORY B. WILLIAMS UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE		
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10	Michele L	. Rolfe, RPR, CRR	

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2	APPEARANCES:		
3		MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKUS LLP BY: AMY M. DUDASH, ESQ.	
4	AMANDA S. WILLIAMSON, ESQ. ALISON PATITUCCI, ESQ.		
5		GUYLAINE HACHE, ESQ. Attorneys for Plaintiff	
		Accorneys for Flaintiff	
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7	MORRIS, NICHOLS, ARSHT & TUNNELL		
8		BY: MEGAN E. DELLINGER, ESQ.	
9		-and-	
10		FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER LLP	
11		BY: WILLIAM RAICH, ESQ. CHARLES LIPSEY, ESQ.	
12		YOONJIN LEE, ESQ.	
13		Attorneys for Defendant and Counter-Plaintiff Sarepta	
14		Therapeutics, Inc.	
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1 2 PROCEEDINGS 3 (REPORTER'S NOTE: The following motion was held in Courtroom 6B beginning at 11:00 a.m.) 4 5 THE COURT: Good morning. You may be seated. 6 All right. We are here for the hearing on the 7 parties' motions for leave to amend answers in Nippon versus 8 Sarepta. Civil Action No. 21-1015. 9 The Court has allocated 30 minutes for this 10 Is that your understanding? hearing. MR. RAICH: I had understood it's 40 minutes. 11 12 THE COURT: 40 minutes, that's fine. 13 MR. RAICH: I'll take every minute, Your Honor. 14 THE COURT: I have read the parties' submission, 15 we have two motions, one motion by each side. 16 So let's start with the plaintiff's motion for 17 leave the following amended answer. 18 MS. DUDASH: Your Honor, Ms. Williamson from 19 Morgan Lewis will be presenting argument on the motions 20 today. I'll be handing up to the Court the two slide decks 21 we have. 22 I'm sorry, let's allow counsel to THE COURT: 2.3 put appearances on the record.

MS. DUDASH:

Sure.

Morgan Lewis for plaintiff Nippon Shinyaku and NS Pharma.

This is Amy Dudash from

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1 And with me I have also from Morgan Lewis, Amanda 2 Williamson, Allison Patitucci and Guylaine Hache. 3 THE COURT: Good morning. 4 MS. DELLINGER: And good morning, Your Honor. Megan Dellinger from Morris Nichols on behalf of Sarepta and 5 I'm joined this morning by my co-counsel from William 6 7 Raich, Charles Lipsey and Yoonjin Lee. 8 Good morning. THE COURT: 9 MS. DELLINGER: And, Your Honor, I just wanted 10 to flag -- I think the parties have worked out how to work 11 around confidential information that's involved, but there's 12 a possibility we may need to make a request to seal the 13 courtroom at some point. 14 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Thank you. 15 MS. DELLINGER: 16 THE COURT: All right. So my understanding with 17 NS motion is it's moving for leave to file an amended answer to add counterclaims of inequitable conduct based knowingly 18 19 false claims of priority and Walker Process fraud based on Sarepta's assertion of '851, '590 and '827 patents. 20 21 MS. WILLIAMSON: Yes, that's correct, Your 22 Honor. 2.3 THE COURT: All right. 24 MS. WILLIAMSON: Good morning, Your Honor. 25 Amanda Williamson on behalf of Nippon Shinyaku and NS

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claims. They are now saying you can piece together different disclosures, you know paragraph here, a paragraph here to get to that chemical structure. Respectfully, that's really not what could be done.

They further argued that the safety information is cumulative because of one sentence in a -- that was recited that said -- in a different document that said that PMOs are generally safe, but this was an extensive study in primates establishing safety.

In fact, Nippon Shinyaku's internal documents show that after this publication came out, the Sarepta publication came out, Nippon Shinyaku convened a meeting on their section heads and department heads to specifically discuss this publication and its impact on their exon skipping program. So we think that these are just completely different situations and, in fact, the document is not cumulative.

Thank you very much for your patience, Your Honor, I appreciate it.

THE COURT: All right. Let's take a 5- to 10-minute break and I'll come back with my rulings.

(Recess taken.)

THE COURT: All right. You may be seated.

So first let me start by telling both sides,

Mr. Raich and Ms. Williamson, good job.

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I'll start with Nippon Shinyaku's motion for leave to file amended answer to Sarepta's counterclaims. The Court is going to grant the motion for leave. NS moves for leave to file an amended answer to add counterclaims of inequitable conduct based upon knowingly false claims of priority and Walker Process fraud based on Sarepta's assertion of United States Patent Nos. 9,994,851, 10,227,590 and 10,266,827, collectively the Wilton patents.

Leave to amend must generally be granted unless equitable considerations render it otherwise unjust. And that's Arthur v. Maersk, Inc., 434 F.3d 196, 204 (Third Circuit 2006). See also Foman v. Davis 371 U.S. 178, 182.

The Third Circuit has adopted a liberal approach to the amending of pleadings. If, in the absence of undue delay, bad-faith or dilatory motives on the part of the moving party, the amendment should be freely granted unless it is futile or unfairly prejudicial to the nonmoving party. That's also from those same cases.

An amendment is futile if it would fail to state a claim upon which relief could be granted. And that comes from In re Burlington Coat Factory Securities Litigation,
114 F.3d, 1410, 1434, (Third Circuit 1997). The standard for assessing futility is the same standard for a legal sufficiency as applies under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6). And that comes from Great Western

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Mining v. Fox Rothschild, LLP, 615 F.3d, 159, 175 (Third Circuit 2010).

In order to prove undue prejudice, the nonmovant must show that it was unfairly disadvantaged or deprived of the opportunity to present facts or evidence which it had offered had the amendments been timely. And the Court cites to Bechtel v. Robinson 886 F.2d 644, 652, (Third Circuit 1989). It cites Heyl & Patterson International, Inc. v. F.D. Rich Housing of Virgin Islands, Inc., 663 F.2d 419, 426, (Third Circuit 1981).

Typically the plaintiff in an inequitable conduct dispute has access to all the information that is pertinent to its case; that is the issues of intent and materiality ordinarily turn on evidence in the patentee's possession and often do not require factual discovery. And that comes from Lipocine 220 WL 479456 at page 7.

For that reason, courts have noted that the loss of an opportunity for discovery on inequitable conduct typically does not result in prejudice to the patentee.

Here, because NS's inequitable conduct and Walker Process fraud claims turn on evidence within the patentee's control, i.e., Sarepta, Sarepta will not be prejudiced by NS's proposed amendments.

Now turning to futility with respect to inequitable conduct. Rule 9 of the Federal Rules of Civil